



← Viruses Test

13 Matching Questions

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| 1. virion | a Retroviridae, Lentivirus, enveloped, ss RNA> transcription; associated with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) |
| 2. How does a latent viral infection differ from a lysogenic viral infection? | b clear patches in cell cultures that indicate sites of virus infection |
| 3. nucleocapsid | c Viruses sizes are 20 nm–450 nm. They are viewed by electron microscope. |
| 4. envelope | d mature virus particles constructed from growing pool of parts |
| 5. Retroviridae (specifically, Lentivirus) | e budding– enveloped viruses are freed/take envelope from host cell lysis– nonenveloped viruses released when cell ruptures |
| 6. What are the relative sizes of viruses? How are they viewed? | f virus infect bacteria, contain dsDNA & make bacteria infect more pathogenic for humans |
| 7. How are viruses classified? | g latent– animal virus; dormant & waiting until conditions dictates otherwise
lysogenic– bacterial virus; integrated & replicates host genome |
| 8. How does budding differ from cell lysis (mechanisms for viral release)? | h lytic– explodes/releases
lysogenic– latent instantaneous reproduction |
| 9. Orthomyxoviradae (specifically, Influenza virus) | i capsid & nucleic acid together |
| 10. How does a lytic bacteriophage infection differ from a lysogenic cycle of bacteriophage infection? | j Herpesviridae, Simplexvirus & Varicellovirus, enveloped, circular ds DNA > RNA polymerase, transcription, translation; associated with Herpes virus, HHV 1–cold sores, HHV 2– genital |
| 11. plaque | |

Regenerate Test

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Question Types

Written
Matching
Multiple Choice
True/False

Prompt With

Term
Definition

Question Limit

of 41 available terms



12. bacteriophage (phage) herpes, HHV 3–varicella
13. Herpesviridae (specifically, Simplexvirus and Varicellovirus)
- k (aka viral capsid) external coating protects nucleic acid (genome)
 - l structure (enveloped/nonenveloped, helical/icosahedral, etc.); chemical composition (lipid, proteins, carbs, etc.); genetic make up (genome); RNA–ss/ds; DNA– ss/ds; >>>family, genus, species & strain
 - m Orthomyxoviridae, Influenza virus, enveloped ss RNA, negative sense RNA> transcription, associated with flu, influenza virus

12 Multiple Choice Questions

1. lytic– enters cell & im, mediately replicates & synthesizes (burst)
temperate– "silent" killer, integrates into host cell genome
 - a. How does a lytic phage differ from a temperate phage?
 - b. How does HIV differ from AIDs?
 - c. How does an eveloped virus differ from a nonenveloped virus?
 - d. How does a prophage differ from a provirus?
2. Adenoviridae, Mastadenovirus, Nonenveloped, linear dsDNA (has RNA polymerase > transcription & translation); associated with respiratory infection
 - a. Adenoviradae (specifically, Mastadenovirus)
 - b. Papillomaviridae (specifically, Pappillomavirus)
 - c. Retroviridae (specifically, Lentivirus)
 - d. Picornaviridae (specifically, Rhinovirus)
3. 3 orders, (families) –viridae, (genera) –virus, common names, straid id #s
 - a. latent viral infection
 - b. What is the viral taxonomy?
 - c. How are viruses grown?
 - d. viral genomes
4. viral DNA integrated into host cell's DNA
 - a. provirus



- b. spikes
 - c. prophage
 - d. virion
5. prophage– dormant/inactive stage of BACTERIAL virus
provirus– dormant/inactive stage of ANIMAL virus
- a. How does a lytic phage differ from a temperate phage?
 - b. How does a prophage differ from a provirus?
 - c. How does HIV differ from AIDs?
 - d. How does an enveloped virus differ from a nonenveloped virus?
6. virus induced damage to cell that alters its microscopic appearance
- a. cytopathic effects
 - b. interferon
 - c. spikes
 - d. prophage
7. viruses cultivated in many host media depending on species, live animals, occasionally invertebrates, bird embryos
- a. interferon
 - b. How are viruses classified?
 - c. provirus
 - d. How are viruses grown?
8. RNA viruses are replicated & assembled in the cytoplasm
- a. What are the variations in viral genomes?
 - b. What happens to retroviral nucleic acid following the uncoating step?
 - c. How do enveloped animal viruses acquire their envelopes?
 - d. What are the relative sizes of viruses? How are they viewed?
9. viruses are intracellular parasites that pass through bacteriological filters & are sensitive to interferons; they have NO plasma membrane, binary fission & can have either DNA or RNA (but never both)
- a. How does HIV differ from AIDs?
 - b. What are the ways in which viruses differ from bacteria?
 - c. What are the relative sizes of viruses? How are they viewed?
 - d. What are the variations in viral genomes?
10. enveloped– external coating, spikes (protein) help adhere to host cells
nonenveloped– naked nucleocapsid, no external coat/extra layer

- a. How does a prophage differ from a provirus?
- b. How does the helical virus differ from a icosahedral (or polyhedral) virus?
- c. How does a lytic phage differ from a temperate phage?
- d. How does an enveloped virus differ from a nonenveloped virus?

11. enzyme capable of hydrolyzing bacterial cell walls

- a. capsomer
- b. plaque
- c. lysozyme
- d. envelope

12. DNA– double stranded or single stranded; RNA– double stranded or single stranded

- a. How are viruses grown?
- b. What is the viral taxonomy?
- c. viral genomes
- d. What are the variations in viral genomes?

